

DARING ACT OF PIRACY.

Seizure of the Steamer Chesapeake at Sea.

MURDER OF THE SECOND ENGINEER

OFFICERS AND CREW PUT ASHORE.

The Pirates were Passengers on her from New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1863.

The following dispatch was just received from Mr. Jones, N. H.:

The steamer Chesapeake was captured 30 miles N. N. Cape Cod at 11 a. m. on Monday, by 17 Rebels.

Off New York as passengers.

Second Engineer was killed and thrown overboard.

The Chief Engineer and Mate were wounded.

Wilets and crew were landed here this morning.

The Chesapeake is a passenger and freight propeller.

She was bound for Portland, and had been at sea since New-York and Portland. She belongs to the Crowned Head line.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1863.

The steamer Chesapeake, Capt. Willett, from New-York for Portland, Me., was taken possession of on Sunday morning, last, between 1 and 2 o'clock, by 16 or 17 blockade runners.

Second Engineer of the steamer was shot dead on Sunday forenoon.

First Engineer was shot in the chest, but was not on board.

First Mate was badly wounded in the groin.

Of the five ships were fired at the Captain.

Being overpowered, the Captain was put in the hands of the pirates, and the passengers were notified that they were prisoners of war to the Confederate States of America.

The steamer came off Partridge Island at about 1 o'clock this morning.

The crew and passengers, except the First Engineer, were put on board a boat and sent to this city.

The steamer was taken in an easterly direction, and was subsequently seen alongside another vessel. It is said that the boat on board a supply of coal from the steamer.

The attack took place about 21 miles west of Cape Cod.

Capt. Willett and the passengers per the Chesapeake were on board at the Mansion House.

The steamer sailed from New-York on Saturday at 4 p. m. and was one of the regular line plying between New-York and Portland.

It will be remembered that it was the Chesapeake that captured Cape Cod and his party when the attempt was made to run away with the cutter Cushing from the harbor of Portland.

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Deputy Collector Bird has applied to the Washington authorities for permission to dispatch the Chesapeake, and in the meantime the Collector is sitting out with guns, men, and provisions.

Two detachments of soldiers have been furnished for the Expedition by Brig. Gen. Rowley from the Corps Camp, and Major Andrew from Fort Kresin. She will sail about 6 o'clock this evening, under command of Capt. Webster of the revenue cutter Dobbin. Citizens are volunteering as crew.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1863.

A private dispatch received this evening says that there are many suspicious characters about St. John's, and there are hints of a plot against the steamer New-York.

Permission has been given to put the gunboat Agawam in commission, which Deputy Collector Bird had already taken the responsibility of doing.

New-York

Vol. XXIII.....No. 7,077. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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Sec. 2. Congress shall have full power to enforce the foregoing section of this article by appropriate legislation.

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THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The old Virginia Legislature completed its organization to-day at Alexandria. Gov. Pierpont's Message was delivered to both Houses. It contains an argument against Secession, and another in favor of the emancipation of all the slaves in the State, with a recommendation that the Legislature shall call a Convention of the people to secure the alteration of the Constitution to that end.

In answer to the assertion that a majority of the people of the State are Rebels, he urges that felons and paupers have no right to vote, nor have Rebels. They cannot deprive the loyal of their rights, if the loyal can assert their rights. And he contends that no counties of the State should hereafter be allowed a representation in the State Government until they are organized by the election of officers by whom taxes can be collected.

In his argument upon the Slavery question he says: "The President's proclamation frees all in the State except in a few counties. Without this amendment to the Constitution, I foresee endless strife and turmoil. All the State officers are sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Virginia. The laws of the State, as they now stand, recognize Slavery. The amendment will be a virtual repeal of the laws to suppress slaves and commit them to jail. The army of the United States will interfere. This conflict will cease, and the Rebels give in the strife. We must either decide to come into antagonism with the United States or alter our organic law on the subject."

The Governor says he has trustworthy information from a large portion of the State that as soon as the domestic violence is suppressed there will be more than enough of capable men, who have never bowed to Secession, to welcome and carry on the Government of the State, and that of every county.

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For the Civil Service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, courts, laws, public health, and all other expenditures, except for pensions, Indians, and the War and Navy Departments.....	\$15,200,000 00
For Pensions.....	3,200,000 00
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Total.....	\$69,500,000 00

To the estimates are added statements showing: 1st. The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1865, made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz:

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